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COORDINATION QUESTIONS: REPORTS OF THE COORDINATION BODIES

Programmes and resources of the United Nations system for the biennium 1992-1993

Report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination

INTRODUCTION

1. In response to discussions in the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC), 1/ ACC presented in 1991, as an addendum to its annual overview report for 1990, information on programmes and resources of the United Nations system for the biennium 1990-1991 (E/1991/42/Add.1). That presentation, which was intended to be the first of a series, had the aim of showing the objectives of organizations of the United Nations system in the various areas of activity in which they were engaged, and the corresponding allocations of financial resources. It was believed that such information could be a useful tool for improving understanding of the work of the system and could contribute to more effective coordination of its activities.

2. The first presentation was well received by CPC, 2/ which agreed that such information should be submitted on a biennial basis and should replace the former report of ACC on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes. CPC also suggested improvements in the presentation, calling for greater consistency in programme descriptions and more clarity in the formulation of programme objectives, and for more precise data for each type of resources and the presentation of regular and extrabudgetary resources both separately and in aggregate form. Means of acting on its suggestions

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* E/1993/100.

were subsequently discussed in subsidiary bodies of ACC specialized in programme, budgetary and financial questions, and the present report, which covers the biennium 1992-1993, is the result.

Characteristics of the present submission

3. The main differences between this report and its predecessor are as follows:

(a) It is based on an improved programme classification agreed by ACC in 1992. Under the revised classification organizations' activities are divided among 20 main substantive sectors, including new separate sectors for general statistics, energy and the environment. Within individual sectors, activities are further divided among more detailed substantive subsectors;

(b) The financial summary table, showing reporting organizations' estimated expenditures by programme sector, has been supplemented by a new summary table which sets out the total resources expected to be available to reporting organizations which are a significant source of funding for other organizations of the system, together with the estimated amounts of such inter-organization funding (shown as negative figures) and the resulting estimated net expenditures of the funding organizations. For organizations having assessed regular budgets, an additional summary table gives separate figures for estimated expenditures financed by regular budgets and from extrabudgetary sources.

The revision of the programme classification takes account of cross-sectoral areas of special concern included in a separate table in the 1991 report. 3/

4. Information is presented separately for the United Nations, 4/ the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the World Food Programme (WFP), each of 11 technical specialized agencies 5/ and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). All of these organizations have established fields of competence according to their Constitutions or Charters, and their programmes and budgets are adopted by their governing bodies. The mandate of many of them is larger than can be reflected in the specific objectives stated for their programmes in this report.

5. As in the previous report, organizations of the system concerned essentially with development financing or general international finance - the World Bank group, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) - are not included in view of the nature of their activities, which are essentially different from those of the organizations covered, and the magnitude of their resources, which are not commensurable with those reported.

6. One of the objectives mentioned by CPC in calling for information linking the programmes of the United Nations system to the resources made available to it was the avoidance of overlapping and duplication. By providing comparative programme and resource information not elsewhere available in a single document, the present report is intended to be of assistance in this regard. It is important to note, however, that the programme descriptions which it contains are necessarily relatively brief and cannot be taken wholly in isolation from the more detailed information set out in the organizations' programme and budget and related documents. A list of these documents is attached as an annex.

Summary description of the tables

7. Table 1 follows the same pattern as in the previous report, and shows total estimated expenditures for 1992-1993 from all sources of funds by main programme sector for the 18 organizations mentioned in paragraph 4 above.

8. The new table 2 shows, also by main programme sector, total estimated resources for 1992-1993 of the United Nations, UNDP and UNFPA, the funding expected to be provided by them to other reporting organizations and the estimated resulting net total expenditures.

9. The new table 3 shows, again by main programme sector, estimated 1992-1993 expenditures for each of the 11 specialized agencies and IAEA by main source of funds (regular budgets and extrabudgetary sources). The same information appears in table 2 for the United Nations itself.

10. Table 4, which follows the format of table 2 in the previous report, sets out primary programme objectives and estimated expenditures for each of the 83 subsectors which compose the 20 sectors of the revised ACC programme classification, and for each of the 18 organizations covered by the report. The total expenditure figures for each of the various sectors correspond to the sectoral totals in table 1.

Reporting conventions

11. The total figures reported correspond to 100 per cent of reporting organizations' estimated expenditures (or, in table 2, their total estimated resources in the first instance), except that estimates for United Nations extrabudgetary peace-keeping activities, which by their nature cannot be foreseen in advance, have been omitted. In order to avoid double counting, individual activities have been reported under one heading only, in the light of their primary objective. Where one organization finances activities carried out by another the related expenditures are reported by the executing organization. To present a full picture of the cost of organizations' activities, resources devoted to non-substantive work, such as management and support activities, have been distributed to policy-making organs and among the headings and subheadings of the programme classification. There may thus be variations between the financial data reported and the figures appearing under similar titles in the budgets of the organizations, although the data reported remain linked to those figures.

12. All data on programmes and resources financed by voluntary contributions are projections, based on information available when the tables were compiled (end 1992); the distribution of activities and of resource allocations among programme sectors and subsectors should therefore be regarded as approximate as far as these operations are concerned.

13. In the case of UNDP, the national plans and priorities formulated by Governments of recipient countries constitute the only frame of reference, and there are no sectoral programme objectives comparable to those of other organizations. UNDP has indicated that as the central funding and coordination body of the system for operational activities for development, it aims to promote human development for the attainment of self-reliance in the developing countries by building and strengthening national capacity, giving priority to the following areas:

(a) Poverty eradication and grass-roots participation in development;

(b) Environmental problems and natural resource management;

(c) Management development;

(d) Technical cooperation among developing countries;

(e) Transfer and adaptation of technology for development;

(f) Women in development.

Given these considerations, resource data but no statements of programme objectives are given for UNDP. In most cases the UNDP figures are presented at the same level of detail as those of other organizations, but in a few sectors the changes made in the ACC programme classification have precluded a breakdown by individual subsectors. It is expected that a complete breakdown to the subsector level will be possible in the report to be submitted in 1995.

14. On the basis of the experience gained so far, several organizations have revised their reporting methods, and ACC expects that as all organizations become more familiar with the analytical procedures required the internal consistency of these submissions will continue to improve. Bearing in mind the methodological changes already adopted and the extensive revisions which have taken place in the programme classification itself, ACC would caution against direct comparisons between the present submission and the information placed before CPC in 1991.

Conclusion

15. ACC believes that the present submission represents a step forward, and hopes that the information presented in it will be found useful. ACC intends, in preparing the presentation due for submission in 1995, to give attention to means of achieving greater consistency in organizations' reporting of related

activities under like headings and in the framing of their statements of programme objectives. ACC also intends to study means of ensuring that the specificity of the work of organizations active in the same programme areas, and the ways in which this work is inter-related, are more clearly identified.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/45/16), part one, para. 402.

2/ Ibid., Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/46/16), paras. 452-456.

3/ The areas of special concern dealt with in the last report were protection of the environment, drug abuse control and women and development. The environment, which did not figure in the previous ACC programme classification, is now programme sector 200. Drug abuse control, previously grouped with crime prevention (in subsector 146) is now subsector 176; and activities related to the advancement of women are reported under subsector 173 (formerly subsector 144).

4/ Including, in addition to the various offices and departments of the United Nations, subsidiary or semi-autonomous entities and organs and organizations such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the United Nations University (UNU), the Regional Commissions, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and the International Trade Centre (ITC(UNCTAD/GATT)).

5/ I.e., the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

Table 1

Estimated expenditures of the United Nations system by organization and by sector, 1992-1993, all sources of funds a/

(millions of United States dollars)

Sector	United Nations b/	UNICEF	UNDP c/	UNFPA c/	UNRWA	WFP	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	ICAO	WHO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMO	WIPO	UNIDO	IAEA	Total
I. Policy-making organs d/	169.5		3.0		46.6		18.9	14.3	34.0	2.2	32.7		4.7	4.1	2.4	1.3	3.7	18.4	355.8
II. Programmes of activity																			
010 Political affairs	583.8		7.0				3.0											176.8	770.6
020 General development issues	693.0	48.0	658.1				15.1	38.6	36.9								59.2		1 548.9
030 General statistics	161.5	11.0	11.1				15.5	68.3	11.6		6.6						6.2		291.8
040 Natural resources	119.6		174.5			242.0		164.7	47.3					22.1			24.5	12.4	807.1
050 Energy	62.3		48.0					3.3									14.8	34.5	162.9
060 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	34.7		294.5			342.0		908.0										55.3	1 634.5
070 Industry	49.9		147.7				4.0	24.8									314.2	14.5	555.1
080 Transport	47.1		135.1			39.0	3.2			181.3					74.8			1.8	482.3
090 Communications	152.1	7.0	21.2					37.2	76.5			46.6	252.3					5.0	597.9
100 Trade and development	459.9		58.2				3.0	28.6								34.1			583.8
110 Population	70.9	8.0	1.7	323.4			20.5	1.6	34.6		76.9								537.6
120 Human settlements	106.3	4.0	101.1			28.0			2.0								14.4		255.8
130 Health		1 106.0	141.5			209.0	4.8	47.4		1 193.9							12.0	91.2	2 805.8
140 Education		251.0	73.0			296.0	1.3		215.8										837.1
150 Employment			42.3				497.2				9.8						12.7	6.9	568.9
160 Humanitarian assistance and disaster management	2 518.6	248.0	84.4		601.3	1 850.0		56.5	1.0		40.6								5 399.7
170 Social development	358.8	124.0	88.5	10.0			84.7	56.0	18.2		7.2						3.1		750.5
180 Culture			6.7						82.9							8.2			97.8
190 Science and technology	35.3		81.4					19.2	93.3		3.9			118.3		96.0	23.8	118.0	589.2
200 Environment	370.8	3.0	55.5				4.5	88.4	8.7						5.1		2.7		538.7
Total	5 994.1	1 810.0	2 234.5	333.4	647.9	3 006.0	675.7	1 556.9	662.1	183.5	1 371.6	46.6	257.0	144.5	82.3	139.6	491.3	534.8	20 171.8

(Footnotes following table 3)

Table 2

Estimated resources of the United Nations system by organization and sector, 1992-1993, for the United Nations and major funding organizations e/

(millions of United States dollars)

Sector	United Nations b/				UNDP			UNFPA		
	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Resources reported by other organizations f/	Net expenditure	Total g/	Resources reported by other organizations	Net expenditure g/	Total g/	Resources reported by other organizations	Net expenditure g/
I. Policy-making organs d/	166.6	2.9		169.5	3.0		3.0			
II. Programmes of activity										
010 Political affairs	475.6	108.2		583.8	8.0	(1.0)	7.0			
020 General development issues	530.7	162.3		693.0	775.0	(116.9)	658.1			
030 General statistics	98.1	63.4		161.5	23.3	(12.2)	11.1			
040 Natural resources	38.3	81.3		119.6	244.2	(69.7)	174.5			
050 Energy	33.9	28.4		62.3	64.8	(16.8)	48.0			
060 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	23.2	11.5		34.7	527.7	(233.2)	294.5			
070 Industry	36.1	13.8		49.9	261.3	(113.6)	147.7			
080 Transport	40.5	6.6		47.1	214.9	(79.8)	135.1			
090 Communications	143.6	8.5		152.1	47.8	(26.6)	21.2			
100 Trade and development	294.3	165.6		459.9	68.4	(10.2)	58.2			
110 Population	36.9	34.0		70.9	4.1	(2.4)	1.7	475.8	(152.4)	323.4
120 Human settlements	25.2	81.1		106.3	104.1	(3.0)	101.1			
130 Health					174.5	(33.0)	141.5			
140 Education					104.7	(31.7)	73.0			
150 Employment					115.3	(73.0)	42.3			
160 Humanitarian assistance and disaster management	184.5	2 334.1		2 518.6	86.0	(1.6)	84.4			
170 Social development	176.1	208.9	(26.2)	358.8	107.3	(18.8)	88.5	15.6	(5.6)	10.0
180 Culture					14.8	(8.1)	6.7			
190 Science and technology	31.3	4.0		35.3	118.6	(37.2)	81.4			
200 Environment	29.2	348.6	(7.0)	370.8	71.2	(15.7)	55.5			
Total	2 364.1	3 663.2	(33.2)	5 994.1	3 139.0	(904.5)	2 234.5	491.4	(158.0)	333.4

(Footnotes following table 3)

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Table 3

Estimated expenditures of the United Nations system by organization, source of funds and sector, 1992-1993, for specialized agencies and IAEA a/h/

(millions of United States dollars)

Sector	ILO		FAO		UNESCO		ICAO		WHO		UPU		ITU		WMO		IMO		WIPO		UNIDO		IAEA	
	RB	XB	RB	XB	RB	XB	RB	XB	RB	XB	RB	XB	RB	XB	RB	XB	RB	XB	RB	XB	RB	XB	RB	XB
I. Policy-making organs	18.9		14.3		34.0		2.2		32.7				4.7		4.1		2.4		1.3		3.7		18.4	
II. Programmes of activity																								
010 Political affairs	2.9	0.1																					167.8	9.0
020 General development issues	12.9	2.2	27.2	11.4	26.9	10.0															25.4	33.8		
030 General statistics	13.8	1.7	56.6	11.7	7.6	4.0			6.0	0.6											6.2			
040 Natural resources			40.2	124.5	27.3	20.0									7.2	14.9					0.8	23.7	7.1	5.3
050 Energy			2.3	1.0																	3.3	11.5	25.2	9.3
060 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries			347.1	560.9																			27.9	27.4
070 Industry	3.2	0.8	5.8	19.0																	118.9	195.3	4.0	10.5
080 Transport	1.6	1.6					92.8	88.5									50.5	24.3					1.3	0.5
090 Communications			24.0	13.2	39.5	37.0					43.1	3.5	190.3	62.0									5.0	
100 Trade and development	0.7	2.3	26.3	2.3															34.1					
110 Population	1.4	19.1		1.6	4.6	30.0			12.9	64.0														
120 Human settlements						2.0															1.7	12.7		
130 Health	3.3	1.5	38.3	9.1					648.8	545.1											1.4	10.6	49.6	41.6
140 Education	0.8	0.5			136.8	79.0																		
150 Employment	292.2	205.0							9.3	0.5											3.7	9.0	3.0	3.9
160 Humanitarian assistance and disaster management			40.4	16.1		0.3			14.9	25.7														
170 Social development	50.8	33.9	24.5	31.5	13.2	5.0			6.4	0.8											1.3	1.8		
180 Culture					52.2	30.7													7.9	0.3				
190 Science and technology			11.0	8.2	65.3	28.0			3.9						67.0	51.3			87.4	8.6	11.9	11.9	53.3	64.7
200 Environment	3.2	1.3	18.9	69.5	7.7	1.0											5.1				1.0	1.7		
Total	405.7	270.0	676.9	880.0	415.1	247.0	95.0	88.5	734.9	636.7	43.1	3.5	195.0	62.0	78.3	66.2	52.9	29.4	130.7	8.9	179.3	312.0	362.6	172.2

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to tables 1, 2 and 3)

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a/ Activities funded by reporting organizations and executed by other reporting organizations are included in the figures for the executing organizations, to avoid double counting. The amounts involved are shown in table 2.

b/ Figures cover resources of the United Nations other than those made available outside its regular budget for peace-keeping operations (see below). The figures thus include data for, inter alia, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNITAR, UNU, the Regional Commissions, Habitat, UNHCR and UNDCP. The total resources of ITC, whose regular budget is financed to the extent of 50 per cent by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), are also included.

The estimated cost of peace-keeping operations carried out under the United Nations regular budget is included in the table. For peace-keeping operations outside the United Nations regular budget, only annual estimates are available, given the nature of these operations. The estimated cost of such operations in 1992, which is not included in the table, was $1,700 million. This figure includes estimates based on the pro-rating of amounts approved for the latest mandate period in those cases where the mandate expired before 31 December 1992. Also included is the estimated cost in 1992 of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), financed entirely through voluntary contributions.

c/ UNDP and UNFPA, as funding organizations, provide resources for development as shown in their "Total" columns in table 2. Expenditures are effected through other organizations covered by this report, directly by UNDP or UNFPA, or through other agents (see footnote e below).

d/ Figures represent the costs to the organizations concerned (including costs of management and support functions, as appropriate) of bodies responsible for general organization policy. For organizations affiliated with the United Nations, a large part of such costs is met by the United Nations. To the extent that this is the case, the costs are included in the amount reported by the United Nations.

e/ The figures shown in the "Total" columns for funding organizations cover resources expended by them or made available to other organizations of the United Nations system and to executing agents not covered by this report. For UNDP, the latter agents include Governments responsible for national execution, the World Bank, IMF, regional development banks, the World Tourism Organization (WTO), the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) and other multilateral and regional development bodies.

The figures shown in the columns entitled "Resources reported by other organizations" correspond to funds made available to other organizations covered by this report. The amounts are shown as negative figures in order

not to be counted in the net expenditure of the organizations providing the funds.

f/ Resources provided by the Fund for UNDCP ($26.2 million) and the UNEP Fund ($7.0 million) to organizations covered by this report.

g/ The figures include estimated expenditures under the UNDP and UNFPA biennial budgets (respectively $449 million and $104 million in 1992-1993).

h/ In this table, "RB" refers to regular budget resources and "XB" to extrabudgetary resources. Taking account of the United Nations figures in table 2, the estimated regular budget expenditures reported amount in total to $5,700.4 million and the estimated extrabudgetary expenditures to $6,439.6 million.

Table 4

Programmes and expenditures of the United Nations system by sector and subsector, 1992-1993

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Programmes and expenditures of the United Nations system
by sector and subsector, 1992-1993

Sector 010 - Political affairs

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
011 Political and security activities	United Nations	Maintenance of international peace and security and peaceful settlement of international disputes by, inter alia: (a) encouraging States directly concerned with a dispute or a situation to seek a peaceful solution under the Charter and by offering the services of the Secretary-General; (b) undertaking preventive diplomacy; (c) dispatching representatives, fact-finding missions and conciliation missions and promoting other mediation efforts; (d) ensuring that United Nations organs and the Secretary-General are provided with effective substantive support and information in relation to impending or actual emergency situations; (e) ensuring that the Secretary-General is provided with the most effective advice and assistance. Dissemination of information on the situation of the Palestinian people and of proposals for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine. Promotion and strengthening of cooperation with regional organizations on matters of mutual concern.	52.1

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		Promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space and adoption of related legal instruments and standards; encouragement of programmes of international cooperation in space science and technology, and enhanced international exchange and dissemination of related information; increasing the availability to developing countries of the benefits of space science and technology. Strengthening of relations with non-governmental organizations.	
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	5.4
	IAEA	Establishment, administration and application of safeguards designed to ensure that nuclear materials submitted to the Agency's Safeguards under its Statute or under international treaties on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons are not used in such a way as to further any military purpose.	176.8
Total, subsector 011 (Political and security activities)			234.3
012 Peace-keeping	United Nations	Planning, establishment and direction of peace-keeping operations established by the Security Council; dispatch and supervision of military observer missions, truce supervision missions and election observation missions established by the Council or the General Assembly; strengthening of United Nations capacity to conduct peace-keeping operations and	316.1

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		provide advice on military matters pertaining to such operations and on conflict situations.	
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	0.4
Total, subsector 012 (Peace-keeping)			316.5
013 Disarmament	United Nations	Provision of effective and substantive assistance in disarmament deliberations and negotiations, and follow-up action on decisions and agreements; improvement of understanding of the complex factors involved in disarmament through monitoring, analysis and study; promotion of a unified approach and multilateral action in favour of arms limitation and disarmament. Enhanced public understanding of the need for in-depth, accurate and useful information on disarmament matters; coordination and implementation of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign; support of the activities of regional centres for peace and disarmament and of relevant regional initiatives.	38.9
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	0.9
	ILO	Adoption by Governments of measures to facilitate the productive integration of the manpower freed following disarmament and demobilization.	0.4
Total, subsector 013 (Disarmament)			40.2

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
014 General international law	United Nations	Provision of effective assistance to the Secretariat, Governments and experts on mission on political, peace-keeping, humanitarian, economic, social and administrative matters; ensuring that the privileges and immunities of the United Nations are protected, that the Organization's affairs are conducted in the appropriate manner, and that its legal rights receive maximum protection; further development and codification of international law, and harmonization and unification of international trade law; execution of the depository functions entrusted to the Secretary-General regarding multilateral treaties; support of the work of the International Court of Justice. Uniform and consistent application of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and related cooperation and exchange of information within the United Nations system; establishment by Member States of policies relating to the marine sector and integrated management strategies for optimum use of coastal and marine resources consistent with ecological considerations (in the context of the comprehensive new legal regime for the oceans); entry into operation of the International Sea-Bed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea; promotion of international legal instruments in the field of the environment.	121.7
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	0.3
Total, subsector 014 (General international law)			122.0

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
015 Trusteeship, decolonization and apartheid	United Nations	Attainment of the goal of the Trusteeship System with respect to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; progress towards decolonization for the 18 remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories; dissemination of information on decolonization; provision by institutions associated with the United Nations of material assistance to colonial peoples and their liberation movements; provision of electoral assistance as a mechanism to promote peacemaking, furthering the enhancement of human rights and provision of development assistance. Monitoring and analysis of the situation of South Africa, including (a) the international response to measures intended to apply appropriate pressure and contribute to a speedy end to apartheid and maintain and enhance the international consensus on the issue and (b) the imposition and implementation of sanctions and other restrictive measures and their impact on apartheid; mobilization of international action against apartheid; assistance to the victims of apartheid; enhanced support for a negotiated settlement of the conflict in South Africa.	55.0
	ILO	Elimination of apartheid in South Africa and its effects in neighbouring countries in matters within the mandate of ILO.	2.6
Total, subsector 015 (Trusteeship, decolonization and apartheid)			57.6
Total, sector 010 (Political affairs)			770.6

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 020 - General development issues

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
021 Global, regional and multisectoral economic and social development strategies and policies	United Nations	Provision of a general framework for and coherence to United Nations activities within the context of the Declaration of the General Assembly on international economic cooperation and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade and periodic review and appraisal of commitments and policies agreed upon; appropriate response to urgent economic, social and humanitarian problems and identification of issues for international cooperation; alleviation and reduction of poverty, particularly where it is more acute, and formulation of related national and international policies and programmes; assessment of current global and regional economic issues and trends and their interrelations and implications for international and national action, and formulation of appropriate policy options and recommendations. Greater diversification of the economic structures of the developing countries (in particular the least developed and land-locked countries) and strengthening of their capacities to address their particular problems; enhanced international consensus on action to strengthen global interdependence and reduce imbalances in the global economy for the benefit of all countries, especially developing countries; greater efficiency in economic activities.	597.9

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		More effective allocation of resources and dynamism and competitiveness through restructuring or privatization of enterprises and/or economic sectors; development of privatization guidelines; strengthened private sector development, increased competition and, where appropriate, enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of public enterprises through market-oriented approaches to their operations. Establishment of a code of conduct and international standards for the operations of transnational corporations and of international guidelines for such operations, and mutually beneficial linkages between those corporations and developing countries; strengthened intergovernmental cooperation in foreign direct investment and the operations of transnational corporations and enhanced capability of developing countries in negotiating with them. Development of an integrating framework to support policies for ensuring that economic growth and development and the protection of the environment are mutually reinforcing.	
	UNICEF	Attainment of the goals of the World Summit for Children in a context of human development and poverty reduction.	20.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	419.0
	ILO	Development, within the overall mandate of ILO, of appropriate economic and social development policies.	11.4

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	FAO	Monitoring of and regular reporting on the food and agricultural situation, at both global and regional levels; improved understanding of global perspectives for food and agriculture, including the impact of global strategies.	9.8
	UNESCO	Elaboration of international, regional and national development strategies and policies, with particular emphasis on the cultural and environmental dimensions of development, human resources development, prospective studies and the needs of the least developed countries; formulation of multi-sectoral and sectoral development programmes and projects and mobilization of external financing for their implementation; strengthening of activities related to women.	36.9
	UNIDO	Monitoring and evaluation of current economic, industrialization and social development strategies, policies and trends at the global level, and provision of economic-analytical insight into perspectives and problems related to industrial development of developing countries. Creation of a basis for the programming of international industrial cooperation and the formulation of national policies, through country and regional analyses of industrial structures and policies.	15.0
Total, subsector 021 (Global, regional and multisectoral economic and social development strategies and policies)			1 110.0

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
022 Monetary and financial issues and policies	United Nations	Enhanced international financial cooperation for development and measures for domestic resource mobilization; encouragement of policies of capital exporting countries and multilateral institutions in favour of foreign direct investment and other non-debt-creating finance for development; enhanced understanding of the nature and scope of the debt problems faced by developing countries and the mobilization of effective international cooperation to deal with it; establishment of subregional and regional monetary and financial institutions, design and implementation of more effective debt-management strategies, and strengthening of Member States' policy framework and instruments for external debt management. Orderly and effective monetary and financial cooperation at the subregional and regional levels, and strengthened institutional machinery for cooperation, consultation and exchange of information on development financing and investment; exploration and development of new mechanisms for increasing investment and financial flows, including finance for environmental protection and development.	5.2
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	10.3
	UNIDO	Expanded industrial production in developing countries (especially by small and medium private industry) through advisory services and technical assistance aimed at: (a) making the domestic investment climate conducive to private national and foreign investment; (b) promoting the	44.2

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		developing countries as hosts for investment; (c) promoting specific investment projects by way of pre-feasibility and feasibility studies); and (d) upgrading national capabilities to undertake those tasks.	
Total, subsector 022 (Monetary and financial issues and policies)			59.7
023 National development planning	United Nations	Strengthened technical and institutional capacity of developing countries to prepare and implement integrated policies and plans for accelerating and enhancing their economic and social development. Assessment of overall economic trends in various regions and the effectiveness of prevailing development strategies, and development of methods and techniques to improve those strategies and facilitate cross-sectoral, multidisciplinary approaches for providing technical cooperation.	17.5
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	43.1
	UNICEF	Enhanced preparation and implementation of national action programmes for improving the situation of women and children as part of national development planning.	28.0
	FAO	Enhanced national planning, including formulation of plans at subsector level and decentralized planning; improved understanding of factors hampering	28.8

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		agricultural development policies and plans, and of resource flows related to the food and agricultural sector.	
Total, subsector 023 (National development planning)			117.4
024 Public administration and management	United Nations	Enhanced capacity of developing countries to articulate the role and priority of public sector management, including public enterprises, and to strengthen their capabilities for policy formulation and evaluation systems in government and for promoting decentralization, local self-government and citizen participation in public affairs; improved processes and instruments of budgetary control and public financial management in developing countries; greater contribution of indigenous entrepreneurs in both the private and public sectors, and assessment of national and regional efforts in resource mobilization, adjustment policies and privatization.	72.4
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	185.7
	ILO	Establishment of effective labour administrations.	3.7
Total, subsector 024 (Public administration and management)			261.8
Total, sector 020 (General development issues)			1 548.9

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 030 - General statistics

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
031 Demographic and social statistics	United Nations	Establishment and/or development in countries of a durable infrastructure for the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of integrated demographic and social statistics; building up of the statistical data required to draw up meaningful demographic and social development and evaluation programmes; improvement of demographic and social statistics on special population groups such as women, children, the disabled and the aged; development of the census and survey capabilities of Member States and enhanced collection and analysis of available demographic and social data; greater harmonization and integration of demographic and social statistics at the regional, national and international levels.	63.8
	UNICEF	Improvement of national indicators and monitoring systems to track human development, especially progress towards the goals of national action programmes.	11.0
	ILO	Establishment and application of international standards for labour statistics, and increased capability in member States to produce useful, reliable and comparable labour statistics.	15.5
	UNESCO	Strengthening of national statistical infrastructures and improvement of methods of data collection and analysis; compilation, analysis and dissemination of updated statistical information in education, science, culture and communication.	11.6

/...

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	WHO	Strengthening of countries' health information capabilities. Monitoring and evaluation of the "health for all" strategy; assessment of the global health situation and projections; strengthening of epidemiological and statistical services and methodology.	6.6
Total, subsector 031 (Demographic and social statistics)			108.5
032 Economic statistics	United Nations	Development and dissemination of unified international concepts, definitions, classifications and methods of data collection for the compilation and dissemination of economic statistics at the national and international levels; improved reliability, timeliness, scope, coverage and comparability of economic statistics, including the completion and dissemination of the revised System of National Accounts (SNA) and related handbooks; review and, if necessary, revision of the provisional Central Product Classification; development of new or revised recommendations and reports in industry, energy and trade statistics. Development, collection, standardization, compilation, evaluation and dissemination of statistics and indicators on national accounts, industry, services, energy, international trade, transport, prices (including comprehensive and comparable data on purchasing-power parities and real product indicators).	96.9

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		Greater use of modern information technology in the public sector in order to strengthen the ability at both the central and subnational levels to plan and manage economic development. Adaptation of internationally available statistical standard recommendations to the conditions of transition countries. Enhanced statistical capabilities of developing countries through advisory services, fellowships, supplies, equipment, statistical training, methodological materials and guidelines.	
	FAO	Collection and dissemination of global food and agricultural statistics, including fisheries and forestry; enhancement of national statistical systems in these areas; enhanced inter-country cooperation and harmonization.	68.3
	UNIDO	Development of industrial and business-related statistics; techno-economic analysis of industrial sectors; enhancement of such industry-specific applications as statistical process control in manufacturing.	6.2
Total, subsector 032 (Economic statistics)			171.4

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
033 Other statistics	United Nations	Development of methods to accelerate the introduction of environment and natural resource statistics into national practices; integration of environment statistics into routine data-collection activities; development and improvement of capabilities to identify, collect, process, analyse and utilize environmental data required for development plans and policies (through assistance to Member States and regional groups).	0.8
Total, subsector 033 (Other statistics)			0.8
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	11.1
Total, sector 030 (General statistics)			291.8

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 040 - Natural resources

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
041 Water resources planning and development	United Nations	Improved national capabilities for exploration and use of surface and groundwater resources, and greater regional and subregional cooperation in the use of shared water resources; coherent development, integrated management and rational use of water resources and increased awareness of the interrelationship between water scarcity on the one hand, and population, urbanization and sustainable development on the other.	35.9
	FAO	Effective and sustainable use of water resources in agriculture; assessment of water resources potentials; enhanced irrigation development and management; control of health-related risks.	49.6
	UNESCO	Regional cooperation and development of national capabilities for the study and management of water resources.	22.2
	WMO	Assessment and forecasting of the quantity and quality of water resources, in order to meet the needs of all sectors of society, to permit mitigation of water-related hazards and to maintain or enhance the condition of the global environment; development and coordination of national hydrological services; improved understanding of hydrological phenomena; support to regional activities in hydrology and to related intergovernmental activities.	22.1

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	IAEA	Application of effective nuclear techniques in hydrology, as well as in monitoring environmental changes, and provision of analytical and intercalibration services to national and international programmes; investigation of the use of nuclear reactors for sea water desalination.	12.4
Total, subsector 041 (Water resources planning and development)			142.2
042 Land use planning and development	United Nations	Greater application by Governments of developing countries of the latest technology in cartography and remote-sensing techniques, and strengthening or establishment of cartographic, cadastral and hydrographic services.	35.1
	WFP	Land development and improvement, including land reclamation, irrigation, drainage and flood control and soil conservation.	242.0
	FAO	Reversal of nutrient depletion in soils, and conservation of land resources; improved assessment of the carrying capacities of available land; enhanced land conservation and reclamation strategies and fertilizer policies.	92.1
	UNESCO	Improvement of the scientific basis for sustainable land-use systems in the humid and sub-humid tropics; reinforcement of the scientific capacity of member States for improved management of arid lands.	2.0
Total, subsector 042 (Land use planning and development)			371.2

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
043 Biological resources	United Nations	Strengthened national and regional capabilities to conserve microbial genetic resources and develop and apply environmentally sound microbial technologies.	7.2
	FAO	Maintenance of biodiversity through improved management and use of plant genetic resources; conservation of animal genetic resources and protection of endangered native breeds; conservation *in situ* of forest genetic resources as a complement to *ex situ* methods.	23.0
	UNESCO	Conservation of biological diversity and natural heritage, and strengthening of the international biosphere reserve network.	15.2
	UNIDO	Improved application and conservation of biological resources, through implementation of the programme of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB) at Trieste and New Delhi.	24.5
Total, subsector 043 (Biological resources)			69.9
044 Mineral resources	United Nations	Strengthening of developing countries' capacities to explore, develop and manage effectively their mineral resources and promotion of the vertical integration of mining, metallurgical and industrial production; enhanced regional and subregional cooperation in developing mineral resources and non-metallic minerals.	41.4

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNESCO	Promotion of environmentally sound development of mineral resources, including the preparation and publication of maps. a/	7.9
Total, subsector 044 (Mineral resources)			49.3
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	174.5
Total, sector 040 (Natural resources)			807.1

a/ Activities include some related also to natural disasters (subsector 162).

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 050 - Energy

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
051 Energy planning and conservation	United Nations	Enhanced national capabilities for exploitation, evaluation and efficient management of energy resources and for promoting multinational and regional cooperation programmes; establishment and refinement of internationally acceptable definitions; design and application of energy plans and policies in Member States.	28.0
	FAO	Improved assessment by Governments of energy input needs in the agricultural production sector and in rural energy planning.	0.9
Total, subsector 051 (Energy planning and conservation)			28.9
052 Conventional sources of energy (petroleum, coal and gas)	United Nations	Increased capacity of countries to identify and evaluate their energy resource potential and formulate general recommendations on policy issues for the rational use of coal, gas and electricity.	21.8
	UNIDO	Greater and improved diversification and conservation of energy sources in developing countries; solution of specific problems in the design, operation, maintenance and rehabilitation of energy-generating plants; enhanced selection, adaptation and application of technologies and processes; enhanced capabilities of process engineering design; and adoption of energy-efficient and environmentally safe and clean	8.8

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		technologies in user industries (through technical cooperation projects).	
Total, subsector 052 (Conventional sources of energy (petroleum, coal and gas))			30.6
053 Nuclear energy	IAEA	Provision of assistance in energy, electricity, and nuclear power planning and implementation, and improvement of nuclear power plant performance; improvement of nuclear reactor technologies and advanced reactor systems, including nuclear fusion; provision of information on world nuclear fuel resources, and assistance in uranium mining and processing; provision of information on conversion, enrichment and use of nuclear materials, as well as the management of spent fuel.	34.5
Total, subsector 053 (Nuclear energy)			34.5
054 New and renewable sources of energy	United Nations	Implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and enhanced international and regional cooperation to develop renewable sources of energy.	12.5
	FAO	Enhanced international cooperation and exchanges relating to improved rural energy technologies.	2.4

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNIDO	Identification and promotion of cleaner, safer, energy-saving and cost-effective technologies, and development of pilot programmes to demonstrate and commercialize locally developed technologies, especially those using non-conventional sources of energy; promotion and application of techniques to use renewable energy and replace primary fuels with waste fuels in selected industrial processes.	6.0
Total, subsector 054 (New and renewable sources of energy)			20.9
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	48.0
Total, sector 050 (Energy)			162.9

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 060 - Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
061 Policies and planning	United Nations	Enhanced formulation and implementation in Member States of policies and strategies for attaining food self-sufficiency, and enhanced regional and interregional cooperation on critical farm inputs; support to member countries in directing economic and social policies towards a better balance between rural and urban areas, and strengthened national capacities in agricultural policy analysis, agricultural planning, project analysis, resource conservation, farm management and agricultural marketing.	22.6
	FAO	Formulation of improved national agricultural policies and development plans; improved understanding of the socio-economic and technical constraints on existing farming systems; mobilization of resources for investment in agricultural and rural development; improvement of national fisheries policies and programmes; enhancement of national capacities to formulate investment projects.	156.1
Total, subsector 061 (Policies and planning)			178.7
062 Crop production and protection	United Nations	Greater use of integrated crop production and strengthening of developing countries' ability to improve crop yields.	2.4
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	58.4

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	WFP	Promotion of land settlement and agrarian reform schemes, and increased and diversified crop production.	121.3
	FAO	Sustainable development of crop production systems under various agro-ecological and socio-economic conditions; assessment and promotion of viable technologies, including biotechnologies; promotion of advanced seed production systems; development and promotion of integrated pest management programmes; implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention; monitoring of migratory pests; enhanced adherence to the International Code of Conduct for the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.	189.9
	IAEA	Use of nuclear techniques to improve crop production, reduce losses and protect the environment.	38.2
Total, subsector 062 (Crop production and protection)			410.2
063 Livestock and livestock products	United Nations	Enhanced animal protection and strengthening of developing countries' ability to improve livestock productivity.	1.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	17.6
	WFP	Enhanced animal production, including dairy development, rangeland management and fodder production and milk processing schemes.	55.1

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	FAO	Improved and sustainable animal feeding systems, including grazing resources; more effective national disease control and veterinary services; improvement of native breeds; promotion of integrated animal production systems; development of processing facilities for animal products, including dairy and meat products.	133.0
	IAEA	Optimization of the productivity of ruminant livestock using nuclear techniques through management practices based on improved nutritional, breeding and disease control strategies.	17.1
Total, subsector 063 (Livestock and livestock products)			223.8
064 Support services	United Nations	Strengthening of institutions for extension services, delivery of inputs, credit and marketing.	5.2
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	180.9
	WFP	Enhanced national food reserves; implementation of market restructuring and cereals price stabilization schemes.	14.6
	FAO	Strengthened national research capacities in developing countries; development of education programmes and strengthened agricultural extension services; solution of critical agrarian issues, in particular the improvement of land tenure systems and the establishment of effective institutional arrangements in rural areas; improvement of input delivery systems, particularly for small farmers; increased	195.2

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		off-farm employment opportunities for disadvantaged rural groups; appropriate food marketing and rural finance systems.	
Total, subsector 064 (Support services)			395.9
065 Fisheries	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	10.5
	WFP	Rehabilitation and development of poor/ artisanal fishery communities.	2.5
	FAO	Dissemination of information on aquatic sciences; assessment of exploitable fishery resources; accelerated development of aquaculture and inland fisheries; improved methods for managing and conserving fisheries resources; support to small-scale fisheries and improvement of living conditions for rural fishing communities; increased contribution of fishery products to alleviating nutritional problems; enhanced international trade in fishery products and greater participation of developing countries in that trade; enhanced international cooperation in fisheries research, development and management, including on the high seas.	107.2
Total, subsector 065 (Fisheries)			120.2

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
066 Forestry	United Nations	Strengthened national capabilities for protecting all forest ecosystems, with particular emphasis on sustainable management of tropical forest and woodland ecosystems and protection of their genetic variety.	3.5
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	27.1
	WFP	Promotion of forestry projects, including afforestation, reforestation and watershed management and associated soil conservation works.	148.5
	FAO	Global forest resources monitoring and dissemination of related information; enhanced support to forest plantations and improved agro-forestry systems; improved harvesting operations; promotion of non-wood forest products; improved understanding of the perspectives and needs of rural dwellers in relation to forestry; enhanced sharing among local populations of benefits from forests; strengthening of the institutional base for forestry activities; improved techniques for forest protection.	126.6
Total, subsector 066 (Forestry)			305.7
Total, sector 060 (Agriculture, forestry and fisheries)			1 634.5

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 070 - Industry

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
071 Policies and planning	United Nations	Development and promotion of Member States' capacities to formulate industrial policies, plans and strategies; building and strengthening of subregional and regional institutions for industrial development. Enhanced cooperation in selected industrial sectors, in the development of institutions and in the adoption of measures to improve the international competitiveness of local industrial production; promotion and strengthening of modalities of cooperation between Governments and the industrial sector, and development of industrial, scientific and technological policies.	45.8
	ILO	Improved understanding, through a programme of industrial meetings, of different aspects of employment in more than 30 industries.	4.0
	UNIDO	Industrial restructuring in developing countries through policy advisory services including recommendations for suitable planning and policy approaches, institutional and organizational measures for industry as a whole, industrial subsector programming and policies, and measures in support of specific segments of industry (such as small-scale industry). Definition of major constraints on industrial development in developing countries, and formulation and coordination of policies to overcome them; identification of opportunities for	30.7

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		investment promotion, technology transfer and development and technical assistance programmes; initiation and promotion of action-oriented programmes and projects in selected industrial sectors; and elaboration of strategies to develop specific subsectors (through regional and international consultations).	
Total, subsector 071 (Policies and planning)			80.5
072 Industrial support services	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	117.1
	UNIDO	Establishment, strengthening and operation of industry-wide support services, institutions and industry-related government functions, including industrial planning and legislation, training, industrial and management consultancy, quality control, standardization, industrial information, application of industrial technologies and pre-investment study.	114.8
Total, subsector 072 (Industrial support services)			231.9
073 Manufacturing industries	United Nations	Enhanced technological and entrepreneurial capabilities, especially for small-scale industries; institutional reforms, and strengthened infrastructural facilities for industrial and technological development of small- and medium-sized enterprises; enhancement of their entrepreneurial capabilities.	4.1

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	29.6
	FAO	Enhanced small- scale agro-industrial development and food processing; wider exchange of experience in traditional food processing technologies; application of bio-technologies to small-scale and rural-based agricultural product processing; development of forest-based industries, including non-wood products.	24.8
	UNIDO	Development and transfer of industrial manufacturing technology in all industries, with particular emphasis on clean technologies and energy-saving measures for mechanical, electrical, electronic and energy- and environment-related equipment; establishment and strengthening of related research and development institutions; enhanced industrial capacity utilization, trouble shooting, on-the-job training of technical personnel and marketing and commercialization.	168.7
	IAEA	Strengthening of the capabilities of developing member States to apply nuclear methods and radiation techniques in industry.	14.5
Total, subsector 073 (Manufacturing industries)			241.7
074 Service industries	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	1.0
Total, subsector 074 (Service industries)			1.0
Total, sector 070 (Industry)			555.1

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 080 - Transport

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
081 Policies and planning	United Nations	Improved planning in Member States of transport and communications facilities and enhanced formulation of integrated transport policies, including regional transport networks and multimodal operations; facilitating of interregional and intraregional traffic and communications by harmonizing transport rules and regulations and identifying innovations and trends in transport markets, services, technologies and international agreements; implementation of the objectives of the Transport and Communications Decade in Asia and the Pacific; improved understanding (through basic research) of trends in the development of industries for transport and communication in Africa.	21.4
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	48.0
	IAEA	Maintenance of the Agency's transport regulations for radioactive materials and assistance in their proper implementation.	1.8
Total, subsector 081 (Policies and planning)			71.2
082 Road transport	United Nations	Enhanced multinational cooperation in transport, particularly in intercountry traffic facilitation; updating of international instruments and preparation of new ones covering technical, customs and other administrative documentation and procedures affecting road transport.	5.2

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNDP	See paragraph 13. The amount reported also relates to activities in subsector 083 (Rail transport).	32.4
	WFP	Development and rehabilitation of transport infrastructure, especially in rural areas, to increase access to markets.	39.0
Total, subsector 082 (Road transport)			76.6
083 Rail transport	United Nations	Enhanced multinational cooperation in transport, particularly in intercountry traffic facilitation; updating of international instruments and preparation of new ones covering technical, customs and other administrative documentation and procedures affecting rail transport.	3.4
	UNDP	Estimated expenditures in this subsector have been included under subsector 082 (Land transport).	
Total, subsector 083 (Rail transport)			3.4
084 Water transport and shipping	United Nations	Enhanced cooperation among developing countries in maritime and multimodal transport; development of international rules, instruments and agreements on legal matters relating to the economic and commercial aspects of maritime and multimodal transport; harmonization of the legal framework for shipping, ports and multimodal transport operations; development of competitive shipping sectors in developing countries; development and	17.1

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		improvement of port services; promotion of the efficient conduct of multimodal processes; increased knowledge of laws and regulations concerning shipping, ports and multimodal transport.	
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	11.9
	ILO	Increased social and economic progress and improved working and living conditions of workers in the maritime industries.	3.2
	IMO	Development of an international regulatory framework for maritime safety, the efficiency of navigation, the prevention and control of marine pollution from ships, and related administrative and legal matters. This includes the development of standards to facilitate international maritime traffic and of regulations and codes for the maritime transport of cargoes of all types, including hazardous cargoes, as well as measures for the protection of passengers and crews on board ships and at sea, and for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation; regulation of shipping so as to minimize its impact upon the marine environment, including the establishment of standards for the construction, equipment and operation of ships, and of a legal framework for joint international action in the event of a major oil pollution incident; development of conventions on liability and compensation for pollution and other damage and other matters of a private law nature, as well as on the right	74.8

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		of States to intervene on the high seas when threatened by a maritime pollution incident; implementation of the requirements of IMO conventions and other instruments.	
Total, subsector 084 (Water transport and shipping)			107.0
085 Air transport	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	42.8
	ICAO	Development of the principles and techniques of international air navigation, and enhanced planning and development of international air transport. (These activities include technical, economic, regulatory and legal aspects of international civil aviation and related technical cooperation.)	181.3
Total, subsector 085 (Air transport)			224.1
Total, sector 080 (Transport)			482.3

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 090 - Communications

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
091 Postal services	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	9.0
	UPU	Development of communication between peoples by the efficient operation of the postal services; enhancement of international collaboration in the cultural, social and economic fields.	46.6
Total, subsector 091 (Postal services)			55.6
092 Telecommunications	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	12.2
	ITU	Development of regulations on telecommunications with a view to assuring global interconnectivity and interoperability of telecommunication networks; rational and efficient use of the radio frequency spectrum and the geostationary satellite orbit. Development of global telecommunication standards to ensure harmonious design, modernization and growth of global telecommunication networks; harmonization of technical studies for introducing new technologies, techniques and services. Facilitation of international cooperation and economic and social development by means of efficient telecommunication services; enhancement of the role of telecommunications, and development and expansion of telecommunication services in developing countries.	252.3

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		Dissemination of regulatory, technical, planning, operational and statistical information on telecommunication matters; development of strategic plans to ensure that the Union responds to the needs of member States in a changing telecommunication environment.	
Total, subsector 092 (Telecommunications)			264.5
093 Television, radio and print media	UNESCO	Free flow of information at international and national levels and its wider and better-balanced dissemination, as well as press freedom, media independence and pluralism and the development of communication capacities (infrastructure, technology and human resources development), particularly in developing countries.	19.2
Total, subsector 093 (Television, radio and print media)			19.2
094 Development support communication	UNICEF	Capacity-building and institutional development for modern and traditional communication to increase acquisition of the knowledge, skills and values required for better living.	7.0
	FAO	Improved national rural communication programmes; development of audio-visual methodologies and techniques.	14.9

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNESCO	Planning of communication strategies and the use of communications media in support of development activities in such areas as education, environment and population, and in meeting the special communication needs of target populations such as women, immigrants, refugees and the handicapped.	19.1
Total, subsector 094 (Development support communication)			41.0
095 Information infrastructure	United Nations	Informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations among the peoples of the world; enhanced media and public awareness of United Nations materials and maximization of their use.	152.1
	FAO	Enhanced information exchange and strengthened national documentation infrastructures (in particular through the operation of the International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS) and the Current Agricultural Research Information System (CARIS)); improved national systems for fisheries information.	22.3
	UNESCO	Development in member States of information infrastructure such as libraries, archives, documentation centres and databases; development and dissemination of standard procedures, techniques and software packages to harmonize information handling processes, and development of information exchange networks in disciplines within UNESCO's fields of competence; expansion of the Organization's function as a world clearing house of information in its fields of competence, including future-oriented studies.	38.2

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	IAEA	Provision of a full range of library services from an up-to-date collection of library material and information sources in the form of books, journals, microfilm/ microfiche, film, videos and external databases.	5.0
Total, subsector 095 (Information infrastructure)			217.6
Total, sector 090 (Communications)			597.9

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 100 - Trade and development

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
101 Global trade policies	United Nations	Greater trade liberalization, increased transparency of trade regimes, replacement of non-tariff measures by tariffs where possible, and elimination or effective control of restrictive business practices; encouragement, through appropriate international support, of trade policy reform in developing countries and support for the transition of countries of Central and Eastern Europe to a market economy; ensuring that environment measures and trade policies are mutually supportive. Production of domestic models and guidelines to help developing countries' integration into international trade efficiency and to build up local infrastructures to foster foreign trade and investment; improvement of transparency in trade-related information; support of efforts to establish electronic data interchange standards; rationalization and streamlining of trade procedures and general facilitation of trade. Adoption of measures, policies and strategies to expand domestic, regional and external trade; strengthening of institutions for regional and subregional trade cooperation, in particular in the land-locked, least developed and island developing countries.	250.2
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	14.6

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	FAO	Enhanced resolution of global trade issues related to food and agriculture (through support to international organizations involved).	3.8
Total, subsector 101 (Global trade policies)			268.6
102 Trade in commodities and manufactures	United Nations	Improved functioning and reduced distortion of commodity markets; increased cost-effectiveness of the commodity sector. Greater horizontal and vertical diversification of production and exports as well as crop substitution, and enhanced international assistance and investment directed to viable commodity programmes; progressive removal of trade barriers for commodity products and enhanced compensatory financing of export earnings shortfalls; reinforced and improved producer and consumer cooperation in individual commodities; greater use of mechanisms for risk management; sound management of natural resources with a view to enhancing sustainable development.	42.8
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	4.5
	FAO	Monitoring and reporting on developments affecting specific agricultural commodities; more effective intergovernmental consultations on a broad range of commodities, and agreements between producer and consumer countries on remedial actions; enhanced national commodity policies and identification of diversification and trade	24.8

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		opportunities; improved understanding of trade developments in forest products and enhanced international concertation.	
Total, subsector 102 (Trade in commodities and manufactures)			72.1
103 Trade in services, including tourism	United Nations	Formulation of national policies to strengthen the production, export and technological capacity of service sectors, and to enhance cooperation between countries at regional, subregional and interregional levels, including mutual trade liberalization, pooling capabilities to improve skills, distribution networks and infrastructure development. Support for concerted policy actions, including the provision of financial assistance on concessional terms, and for training to enhance the absorption of relevant technologies an improved basic services infrastructures, particularly in low-income and least developed countries. Strengthening of the insurance sector in developing countries and enhancement of its international competitiveness. Formulation and implementation of tourism development policies and related measures to achieve sustainable growth.	40.9
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	11.0

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	ILO	Identification of social and labour problems in the hotel, catering and tourism sectors and development of measures to respond to them.	3.0
Total, subsector 103 (Trade in services, including tourism)			54.9
104 Trade expansion, trade promotion and export development	United Nations	Identification of areas of complementarity among developing countries and development of policy measures for fostering cooperation in such areas; strengthened South-South trade and economic relations, and encouragement of innovative ways of organizing economic cooperation on the basis of common interests of particular groups of countries; greater regional and subregional integration, particularly among developing countries. Economic reforms and structural adjustment actions favourable, in particular, to the widening of markets for export products where developing countries have or may develop a comparative advantage; enhanced export-oriented investment by domestic and foreign firms. Implementation, maintenance and improvement of the generalized, non-reciprocal, non-discriminatory system of preferences in favour of developing countries, particularly as it relates to extension of product coverage and the increase of preferential margins and duty-free treatment, to offset decreases in most-favoured-nation rates resulting from the Uruguay Round.	126.0

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		Identification of opportunities for trade expansion and economic cooperation between developing countries and between individual countries in Central and Eastern Europe and enhanced measures and policies to improve the competitiveness of the enterprise sector and of industries with an export potential. Enhanced formulation by Member States of policies and measures to gain effective access to markets and promote the full use of the multilateral or bilateral cooperation machinery of regional integration and cooperation schemes; identification of obstacles to intraregional trade and trade with other developing regions and with developed market economies, and introduction of measures to promote that trade.	
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	28.1
	WIPO	Promotion of trade by providing for the registration of international trademarks and service marks, the international deposit of industrial designs and the protection of appellations of origin; continued improvement of (a) classification of goods and services for the purposes of registering trademarks and service marks, (b) classification for marks which have figurative elements and (c) classification for industrial designs.	34.1
Total, subsector 104 (Trade expansion, trade promotion and export development)			188.2
Total, sector 100 (Trade and development)			583.8

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 110 - Population

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
111 Population policies and dynamics	United Nations	Enhanced formulation and implementation of relevant population programmes and policies of Member States, establishment or strengthening of national population information systems, improved analysis and use of demographic data, and training of related personnel. Enhanced cooperation and exchange of experience between countries in policy and programme formulation and implementation.	49.1
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	0.7
	UNFPA	Enhanced formulation, implementation and evaluation of comprehensive, multi-sectoral population policies, including development of legal frameworks and institutional capability and awareness creation on population and development issues; greater integration of population factors into development planning and policy decision-making (through training, establishment of population units and development of methodologies and computer models). These activities are backed by analyses and studies aimed at monitoring demographic trends, identifying determinant and conditioning factors as well as social, economic and environmental implications of population changes, and assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of population programmes.	53.2

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	ILO	Adoption of policies and programmes to deal with the economic and social problems arising from population growth, structure and distribution; provision of information about the relationships between employment and human resources development policies on the one hand and demographic variables on the other, and provision of operational tools to integrate population and human resources issues into employment and development planning and policies.	20.5
	UNESCO	Enhancement of national capacity for training educational personnel, social researchers and communicators; improvement of population databases.	5.4
Total, subsector 111 (Population policies and dynamics)			128.9
112 Data collection and analysis	United Nations	Biennial preparation for all countries of estimates and projections of their population size, by age and sex, rates of population growth, and other major demographic indicators; increased national capabilities for training in population and demography and analysis of population data.	15.2
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	1.0
	UNFPA	Improved vital statistics and enhanced operation of civil registration systems; dissemination of basic data and findings to relevant audiences; support for the undertaking and analysis of population censuses and sample surveys.	26.0
Total, subsector 112 (Data collection and analysis)			42.2

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
113 Family planning	United Nations	Achievement of countries' fertility goals through development of integrated population policies and family planning programmes; improved family planning databases; greater understanding of the implications of family planning programmes and strengthening of related institutional arrangements.	3.6
	UNICEF	Access for all pregnant women to prenatal care and trained attendants during childbirth; access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many.	4.0
	UNFPA	Enabling individuals and couples to decide freely and in an informed manner the number and spacing of their children, through support for the full spectrum of family planning information and services. (This involves support for family planning supplies and equipment; training in family planning; counselling services; family planning infrastructure and programme management; technical advisory services; and family planning research, including research on the safety and effectiveness of current methods of fertility regulation and the development and introduction of new methods.) Family planning is viewed as an essential component of maternal and child health programmes, women's reproductive health programmes and safe motherhood programmes; as such, support is also provided to selected components of those programmes which are directly related to, and thus enhance, the quality and acceptability of family planning.	204.5

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNESCO	Integration of family-life education, and awareness of family planning.	5.8
	WHO	Promotion of research on safe and effective methods of fertility regulation, strengthening of training, and support for the adaptation and use of appropriate technology in countries as an integral part of maternal and child - i.e. family - health.	76.9
Total, subsector 113 (Family planning)			294.8
114 Population education and communication	United Nations	Training of personnel to conduct population and demographic studies; inclusion of demography in university curricula.	3.0
	UNICEF	Emphasis in education on the rights and needs of girl children and adolescents.	4.0
	UNFPA	Enhancement of information, communication and education activities. In information the objective is to bring population-related facts and issues to the attention of the public, the scientific community or political leaders; in communication it is to change attitudes and behavioural patterns in critical areas such as reproduction and gender issues; in education it is to foster, through both formal and non-formal channels, genuine understanding of problems and possible solutions.	39.7
	FAO	Integration of population concerns into rural and agricultural development policies and programmes.	1.6

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNESCO	Strengthened substantive content and improved effectiveness of population education and communication projects, through promotion of research and studies, networking of institutions and creation of UNESCO/UNFPA chairs in population studies. b/	23.4
Total, subsector 114 (Population education and communication)			71.7
Total, sector 110 (Population)			537.6

b/ Activities include some related also to issues of urban marginalization and the role of women as agents of social change.

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 120 - Human settlements

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
121 Settlements	United Nations	Environmentally sound planning and management of human settlements within overall development policies, and setting-up of implementation mechanisms for human settlement programmes; mobilization of resources for human settlements development bearing in mind the special needs of low-income groups and women. Formulation and promotion of the principles of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 with regard to financing shelter, infrastructure and services, with particular emphasis on the needs of low-income communities and households in urban and rural areas; improved settlement development by governments, particularly in rapidly-growing urban settlements, and strengthened participation of the private sector and the local population in the provision of infrastructure and services. Systematic exchange of information and experience on human settlements between Member States and strengthened institutions for the orderly, efficient and sustainable provision and management of such settlements; monitoring of human settlements development (through the review and appraisal of planning and implementation policies) and formulation by governments of concrete proposals for balanced human settlements development through improved coordination and management vis-à-vis planning and execution	58.5
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	39.2

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	WFP	Promotion of housing schemes, creation of public amenities, slum improvement and improved drinking water supplies and sanitation.	28.0
	UNESCO	Development of knowledge concerning disadvantaged urban communities.	0.5
Total, subsector 121 (Settlements)			126.2
122 Housing	United Nations	Programmes to overcome barriers confronting the construction sector and to strengthen indigenous construction, including the production and use of locally-produced building materials, within a framework conducive to attracting venture capital; enhanced international cooperation in urban and regional research, and harmonized building regulations and standards.	41.4
	UNDP	See paragraph 13. The amount reported also relates to activities under subsector 123 (Urban development).	61.9
	UNIDO	Development and operation of industries for basic construction materials and their application in industrial construction; promotion and development of building materials, particularly low-cost materials such as those derived from wood, for housing and other social needs, through studies, technical assistance and consultations.	14.4
Total, subsector 122 (Housing)			117.7

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
123 Urban development	United Nations	Enhanced operation, management and development of urban centres by local government; development of ways and means to include the specific social, cultural, economic and environmental characteristics of urban areas in the planning process within the context of a sustainable development strategy.	6.4
	UNDP	Estimated expenditures in this subsector have been included under subsector 122 (Housing).	
	UNICEF	Improvement of urban settlements for the welfare of children.	4.0 c/
	UNESCO	Elimination of the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster: improvement of the living conditions of the inhabitants.	1.5
Total, subsector 123 (Urban development)			11.9
Total, sector 120 (Human settlements)			255.8

c/ Most expenditure on basic urban services is shown under sectors 130 (Health) and 140 (Education).

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 130 - Health

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
131 Health system infrastructure	UNICEF	Reduction of infant, under-five and maternal mortality rates; strengthening, revitalization or establishment of primary health care structures and systems to achieve key health sector goals.	110.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	56.9
	WFP	Budgetary support/savings through the feeding of patients, convalescents and the socially disadvantaged in institutions.	61.5
	WHO	Strengthening of countries' health information capabilities; enhancement of their processes for developing national policies and action plans; development of methodologies for national health systems; fostering of appropriate national health legislation; promotion of comprehensive national health systems based on primary health care; development of human resources for health; promotion of better health through public information and health education.	184.8
Total, subsector 131 (Health system infrastructure)			413.2
132 Health promotion and care	UNICEF	Reduction of child and maternal mortality; improvement of access to safe drinking water and sanitation; promotion of breast-feeding and monitoring of child growth.	546.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	68.8

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	WFP	Feeding of expectant or nursing mothers and pre-school children, and support to public health programmes.	147.5
	WHO	Promotion, development and coordination of health research; enhanced assessment of malnutrition and its elimination (through assistance to countries); promotion of better oral health; improved technology for reducing accidents and injuries. Prevention of diseases caused by tobacco use; protection of family health, particularly that of mothers, children and adolescents; enhanced adaptation of technology and approaches for health of the elderly; protection against mental and neurological disorders. Enhanced national efforts to provide safe and adequate community water supplies and sanitation; healthier urban and rural habitats; protection against adverse effects of chemical hazards and control of environmental health hazards and pollution; protection against the hazards of contaminants and additives in food. More regular supply and rational use of essential drugs of acceptable quality; enhanced quality, safety and efficacy of pharmaceutical products; availability of satisfactory biological products, including vaccines, at affordable cost; promotion of useful and effective traditional medicines and practices; development of appropriate rehabilitation services and related technology.	330.9

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	FAO	Achievement of adequate nutrition for all population groups; improved formulation of nutritional policies and support to nutrition interventions; monitoring and assessment of nutrition situations at global, regional and country levels; better-balanced diets and enhanced consumer education; elimination of major nutritional deficiencies; improved food standards and enhanced evaluation of food additives, veterinary drug residues and food contaminants (through the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission); improved national food quality and safety systems for consumer protection, access to export markets and facilitation of import control; improved street foods systems.	47.4
	IAEA	Enhanced application of nuclear techniques in medicine, radiation biology and radiotherapy, and in connection with nutrition and environmental pollution; improved energy and electricity planning through assessment of the comparative costs, risks, and health and environmental impacts of nuclear and other energy systems; maintenance of acceptable safety levels at nuclear installations world wide, through international cooperation; enhanced operational safety of nuclear power plants and research reactors, through assistance to national authorities; appropriate management of radioactive waste at all stages, from generatior to final disposal; enhanced protection of the public and the environment from major radiation sources.	91.2
Total, subsector 132 (Health promotion and care)			1 231.8

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
133 Disease prevention and control	UNICEF	Universal immunization against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis for children and against tetanus for women of child-bearing age, with a view to the eradication of poliomyelitis and neonatal tetanus and the reduction of cases of and deaths from other diseases; reduction of deaths of children under five due to diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections; reduction of iron and vitamin A deficiency and of iodine deficiency disorder; prevention of AIDS among children and women; reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among young children.	450.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	15.8
	ILO	Identification, prevention and control of work-related diseases, with particular emphasis on eliminating workers' exposure to hazardous materials and chemicals and unhealthy working conditions.	4.8
	WHO	Prevention and control of major communicable and non-communicable diseases, in particular malaria, other parasitic and tropical diseases, diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, tuberculosis, leprosy, zoonotic diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, AIDS, blindness and deafness, cancer and cardiovascular diseases; provision of immunization coverage against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis; development of new and improved vaccines.	678.2

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNIDO	Enhanced industrial/local production of vaccines, infusions, medicines and drugs.	12.0
Total, subsector 133 (Disease prevention and control)			1 160.8
Total, sector 130 (Health)			2 805.8

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 140 - Education

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
141 Educational policy and planning	UNICEF	Universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80 per cent of children of primary school age.	21.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	22.2
	ILO	Development of national and sectoral human resources development policies appropriate to the individual needs of member States.	1.3
	UNESCO	Strengthened inter-agency cooperation and collaboration with member States in building educational policies, strategies and planning and management methods, and in promoting exchanges of information and experience and training aimed at the advancement of education. d/	64.4
Total, subsector 141 (Educational policy and planning)			108.9
142 Educational facilities and technology	UNICEF	Increased efficiency in education through lower drop-out rates, better teacher training, more effective teaching and teaching standards and making learning more relevant to life.	100.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	10.3

d/ Activities include some related also to the design of low-cost, multifunctional educational facilities (subsector 142), including buildings to withstand disaster forces (subsector 162).

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNESCO	Greater use of communication and information technologies and of research findings to promote educational innovation for development, particularly through regional networks.	17.0
Total, subsector 142 (Educational facilities and technology)			127.3
143 Educational systems	UNICEF	Improvement in the quality and relevance of education systems.	100.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	37.4
	WFP	Support to primary and secondary schools through provision of school meals, mainly in rural areas.	288.4
	UNESCO	Promotion of universal quality primary education; renewal of the contents and methods of educational systems, including technical and vocational education; popularization of science and technology education and improvement in the quality and relevance of higher education and teacher training, including university education in basic and applied sciences. e/	98.6
Total, subsector 143 (Educational systems)			524.4

e/ Activities include some related also to non-formal education (subsector 144).

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
144 Non-formal education	UNICEF	Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate, with an emphasis on female literacy; increased acquisition by individuals and families of the knowledge, skills, and values required for better living.	30.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	3.1
	WFP	Enhanced vocational and literacy training for poor people, particularly women, to improve employment prospects and incomes.	7.6
	UNESCO	Enhanced literacy, post-literacy and continuing education among youth and adults, with special emphasis on the advancement of women in all areas of education.	35.8
Total, subsector 144 (Non-formal education)			76.5
Total, sector 140 (Education)			837.1

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 150 - Employment

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
151 Policies and planning	UNDP	See paragraph 13. The amount reported also relates to activities under subsector 152 (Employment promotion).	18.8
	ILO	Improved awareness of international labour standards and of national labour and social security legislation; formulation of active labour policies; creation of national social and economic policies which generate productive and freely-chosen employment and reduce poverty; improved design of national employment, manpower planning and rural development policies; development of labour-intensive work schemes as a means of employment promotion and income generation; more effective employment-oriented policies in the field of international migration; development of effective human resources development policies, as part of overall employment policies and planning; increased awareness, by the tripartite constituents of ILO, of the social dimensions of structural adjustment and the need to protect the most disadvantaged groups from the possible negative effects; promotion of appropriate labour market policies based on broad tripartite consultation and commitment; development of policies designed to achieve equality of opportunity and treatment for men and women in employment.	63.4
Total, subsector 151 (Policies and planning)			82.2

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNDP	Estimated expenditures in this subsector have been included under subsector 151 (Policies and planning).	
152 Employment promotion	ILO	Adoption and implementation of active labour policies designed to promote full, productive and freely-chosen employment; implementation of manpower planning and rural development policies; implementation of labour-intensive work schemes and encouragement of entrepreneurship as a means of promoting employment and generating income; enhanced capacity of management to contribute towards economic and social development; implementation of action programmes to create additional employment and raise the income and productivity of workers; development of cooperatives as participatory institutions contributing to poverty alleviation, employment and income generation; development and improvement of vocational rehabilitation and of employment opportunities for the physically and mentally disabled.	120.5
Total, subsector 152 (Employment promotion)			120.5
153 Management development, technical and vocational training	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	20.2
	ILO	Increased ability of managers to improve the economic and social performance of their organizations and to adapt to a rapidly changing environment, through management development and training programmes; development and creation of small enterprises as an important means of	126.4

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		contributing to structural adjustment, decentralization of economic activity and employment and income generation (through the provision of vocational training programmes); enhanced contribution of vocational training to economic and social progress; development of vocational training programmes and of training methods that facilitate learning, reduce costs and increase the relevance of training; provision of training opportunities to the poorer and more vulnerable population groups.	
	UNIDO	Establishment of coherent and sustainable systems in developing countries to upgrade local technological skills and managerial and entrepreneurial capabilities and integrate them into the industrial development process, with the aim of (a) enhancing national human resource development strategies and plans (and corresponding policy measures and institutional training systems); (b) developing institutional programmes specialized in specific subsectors or functions; (c) providing enterprise-level training; and (d) training trainers.	12.7
Total, subsector 153 (Management development, technical and vocational training)			159.3
154 Conditions of employment	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	3.0
	ILO	Implementation of international labour conventions and recommendations and compliance by member States with their	111.4

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		obligations under the ILO Constitution; elimination of all forms of discrimination in employment and occupation; improved implementation and enforcement of labour laws (by assisting member States to strengthen their labour inspectorates); reduction of occupational accidents and improvement of the working environment; establishment and implementation of occupational safety and health policies and programmes in all economic sectors; improved international exchange of information on law, practice and training activities in the field of safety and health; provision of essential minimum protection and progressive improvements in conditions of work and work-related welfare facilities; protection of workers against excessive hours of work and dangerously stressful jobs and adaptation of work schedules, work organization and technologies to the needs and preferences of workers and the requirements of enterprises; improved conditions of work for children in areas where the elimination of child labour is not immediately possible.	
	WHO	Assessment of occupational health risks and strengthening of national workers' health programmes through the application of appropriate infrastructure and technology.	9.8
	IAEA	Enhanced protection from occupational radiation.	6.9
Total, subsector 154 (Conditions of employment)			131.1

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
155 Labour relations	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	0.3
	ILO	Promotion of tripartism and development of labour relations systems, labour laws, individual employment relationship patterns and remuneration policies consistent with ILO principles and standards; increased knowledge and understanding in member States of different systems of labour relations, collective bargaining and labour disputes settlement; establishment of appropriate systems of workers' participation in decision-making and adaptation of labour legislation to changing needs; increased cooperation between governments, workers' and employers' organizations and multinational enterprises in the observance and practical application of the Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises; maintenance and development of relations with employers and workers and their organizations and service and support to those organizations.	75.5
Total, subsector 155 (Labour relations)			75.8
Total, sector 150 (Employment)			568.9

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 160 - Humanitarian assistance and disaster management

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
161 Protection of and assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons	United Nations (UNHCR)	Further accessions to and observance of existing international instruments on refugees, in particular the 1951 Convention and/or the 1967 Protocol relating to the status of refugees; inclusion of provisions favourable to refugees in general international instruments and in national legislation. Securing of the widest possible observance by States of internationally accepted standards for the treatment of refugees. Promotion of increased understanding of the special position of refugees and of a wider knowledge of the principles of international protection; encouragement of a climate of opinion favourable to strengthening the legal status of refugees. Implementation of assistance programmes to refugees in the post-emergency phase, pending a durable solution to their situation. Promotion of durable solutions to refugee problems through voluntary repatriation, local integration and/or resettlement.	1 589.0
	UNICEF	Improved care of refugees and displaced children and mothers, making children a "zone of peace".	88.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	38.7

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNRWA	Continued provision to Palestine refugees of the following services: (a) Education services to meet their basic educational needs and to enhance their educational opportunities; (b) Health services to meet their basic health needs and improve their overall state of health; (c) Relief and social services to help them to meet their needs, to maintain a reasonable standard of existence and to improve their capacity to become more self-reliant, thereby reducing their dependence on such assistance. Additional measures and expanded assistance to meet emergency situations such as those currently prevailing in Lebanon and the occupied territory of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including measures to help protect refugees.	601.3
	WFP	Provision of food assistance to refugees and displaced people, and resettlement of returnees.	1 496.0
	UNESCO	Educational assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons.	0.3
	WHO	Provision of health and medical technology support to refugees and displaced persons in cooperation with other United Nations agencies, including UNHCR and UNRWA.	11.4
Total, subsector 161 (Protection of and assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons)			3 824.7

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
162 Disaster prevention and preparedness	United Nations	Assistance to disaster-stricken countries and mobilization and coordination of international relief assistance to victims; development and application by Governments of policies and measures for identifying hazards, assessing their frequency, and estimating expected human and material losses, and formulation of strategies to include those risks or to provide early warning. Formulation and implementation of comprehensive disaster mitigation policies and programmes, and creation of governmental and institutional structures responsible for disaster mitigation and management; enhanced action and coordination between all those involved in disaster relief and mitigation operations and activities and mobilization of the most positive response from the international donor community. Delivery and distribution of assistance to the affected populations, harmonization of policy approaches to relief operations, and creation of unified methods and structures for delivering assistance.	74.3
	UNICEF	Capacity-building in emergency preparedness and prevention.	40.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	35.5

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	FAO	Operation of the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) for impending food shortages; establishment of national early warning systems; improved contingency planning and food reserves at national level (in particular through the Food Security Assistance Scheme (FASAS)).	29.9
	WHO	Development and application of appropriate health and medical technology for the enhancement of preparedness and timely response to natural and man-made disasters.	8.9
Total, subsector 162 (Disaster prevention and preparedness)			188.6
163 Emergency relief	United Nations (UNHCR)	Relief to refugees in the emergency phase of a refugee outflow.	855.3
	UNICEF	Immediate relief assistance to children affected by man-made and natural disasters.	120.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	10.2
	WFP	Provision of food assistance to victims of sudden natural disasters or drought situations/crop failures.	354.0
	FAO	Provision of emergency assistance in case of outbreaks of major plant pests and animal diseases or natural disasters.	26.6

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	WHO	Provision of special health and medical relief to certain of the most adversely affected countries and peoples.	20.3
Total, subsector 163 (Emergency relief)			1 386.4
Total, sector 160 (Humanitarian assistance and disaster management)			5 399.7

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 170 - Social development

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
171 Human rights	United Nations	Further implementation of international conventions, covenants and treaties on economic, social and cultural rights, civil and political rights, elimination of racial discrimination, suppression and punishment of apartheid, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and the rights of the child. Increased public awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and elaboration and dissemination of instruments and international human rights standards; development of models for national institutions that promote tolerance and fight discrimination, and of guidelines for national laws against discrimination; response to petitions and appeals regarding alleged violations of human rights and provision to legislative bodies of relevant analysis.	77.9
	UNICEF	Full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.	3.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	3.5
	ILO	Observance of ILO standards and principles relating to freedom of association and trade union rights; elimination of all forms of discrimination in employment and occupation, and of child labour.	15.1

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNESCO	Enhanced education for human rights, peace and international understanding at all educational levels, including elimination of apartheid and the development of a culture of democracy and peace in post-apartheid South Africa. f/	11.3
Total, subsector 171 (Human rights)			110.8
172 Integration and social groups	United Nations	Enhanced awareness and understanding of issues of concern to youth, the elderly and the disabled, and formulation of policies, strategies and programmes to address and integrate them within the context of national development efforts; increased participation of those social groups in all aspects of development efforts; increased participation of those social groups in all aspects of development and strengthening of national capacities to respond effectively to their needs.	13.8
	UNDP	Estimated expenditures in this subsector have been included under subsector 174 (Social welfare and services and social security).	
	UNICEF	Strengthened community organization and participation of all sectors and social groups in development; improved protection of children in especially difficult circumstances.	80.0

f/ Activities include some related also to combating various forms of discrimination and for improving the status of women in society.

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	ILO	Equality of opportunity and treatment for migrant workers and their families; provision of training opportunities to the poor and to vulnerable populations groups; improved employment opportunities for physically and mentally disabled persons; improved conditions of work for particular groups such as older workers and homeworkers.	29.5
	FAO	More effective cooperatives and other participatory mechanisms for rural populations; enhanced rural development and transformation (through cooperation with non-governmental organizations).	22.2
	UNESCO	Development of a network of organizations and institutions concerned with youth issues within the framework of the International Youth Clearing House and Information Service (INFOYOUTH) and enhanced research and action at local, national and international levels to meet the major concerns and aspirations of young people.	4.9
Total, subsector 172 (Integration and social groups)			150.4
173 Advancement of women	United Nations	Increased awareness and implementation and ratification of international standards set forth in international conventions, declarations and recommendations as they pertain to women; greater conformity of national legislation with international standards, and improved formulation of plans, programmes and projects at the national, regional and interregional levels to address the fundamental needs of	24.3

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		women and promote their advancement and their participation in development and in the decision-making process. Implementation of provisions of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Cooperation, and monitoring of implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women; strengthened networks for the exchange of information on women among Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and establishment or strengthening of national machineries, particularly their monitoring and review and appraisal functions.	
	UNICEF	Enhancement of women's status and their role in development.	41.0 g/
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	8.0
	UNFPA	Improvement of the role and status of women through awareness, creation, advocacy and action programmes emphasizing the interrelationship between women's status, population factors, and overall development trends; greater participation of women in population activities at the grass-roots level.	10.0

g/ Expenditure for education of the girl child and female literacy is shown under sector 140 (Education). Information-sharing and skill development among women are essential elements of all programme sectors.

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	ILO	Increased capacity of Governments and employers' and workers' organizations to design and implement policies and active programmes to improve the employment and incomes of women, to extend their social and legal protection and to promote their organization; increased participation of women in training; achievement of equality of opportunity and treatment between men and women in employment.	18.4
	FAO	Integration of rural women-in-development concerns in the design of national policies; improved national institution-building for the advancement of rural women and enhanced understanding of gender-sensitive issues.	33.8
	UNESCO	Activities related to the advancement of women are included in programmes reported under subsectors 021, 114, 144 and 171.	
	UNIDO	Elaboration of operational procedures to include gender-specific indicators in industrial planning, human resource development, agro-industries, small-scale industry and the development of appropriate technologies; integration of women in technical cooperation, study and research activities.	3.1
Total, subsector 173 (Advancement of women)			138.6

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
174 Social welfare and services and social security	United Nations	More effective and integrated response by Governments to emerging social needs and problems; enhanced implementation of social components of the international development strategy and of other measures to reduce progressively the incidence of extreme poverty; development and refinement of concepts and indicators concerning the social situation of families, and strengthened national and local capacity for social policy design, formulation and implementation.	28.4
	UNDP	See paragraph 13. The amount reported also relates to subsector 172 (Integration and social groups).	76.1
	ILO	Development of sound systems of income maintenance, income support and medical care that are in harmony with prevailing national economic and social conditions; internationally compatible levels of minimum social security protection, through the promotion of relevant ILO standards; equality of treatment between nationals and non-nationals in social security, through bilateral or multilateral coordination of relevant national legislation.	16.7
Total, subsector 174 (Social welfare and services and social security)			121.2

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
175 Crime prevention and criminal justice	United Nations	Formulation and implementation of international instruments, model treaties and agreements to promote and facilitate the collaboration of States in criminal justice matters; elaboration of effective strategies and practical arrangements for collaboration among services concerned in preventing and controlling particularly noxious forms of criminality. Development of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and the administration of justice, as well as the treatment of offenders and victims, and - on the basis of those standards and norms - more humane and effective approaches and the reforms required at the national level, as well as monitoring of their implementation; enhanced formulation and implementation by Governments of standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, and their dissemination and public awareness of them; identification of impediments to the implementation of existing standards, and formulation of solutions.	12.0
Total, subsector 175 (Crime prevention and criminal justice)			12.0
176 Drug abuse control	United Nations (UNDCP)	Pursuit of drug control objectives in the areas of treaty implementation and support services, as well as operational activities and technical services, as the international drug control programme of the United Nations and focal point for all drug control activities of the United Nations system.	202.4

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		Under treaty implementation and support services: fulfilment of responsibilities under the international drug control treaties, in particular the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; provision of advice and assistance to Member States, at their request, on implementation of the treaties, and promotion of adherence to them and their effective implementation by States; provision of information through an integrated data system on seizures of illicit drugs, precursors, money laundering and the nature, trends and patterns of abuse, as well as on the licit supply of and demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Under operational activities and technical services: provision of assistance to Governments, at their request, in the development and implementation of programmes aimed at reducing the illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of, traffic in and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and trafficking in precursors and chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, and at improving the effectiveness of control over the licit supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; acting as repository for technical expertise and performing analytical and research work in the area of international drug control; provision of advice to Member States on questions of international and national drug control.	

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	0.9
	ILO	Prevention and/or reduction of alcohol and drug abuse in the workplace, through education and rehabilitation.	5.0
	UNESCO	Enhanced education for the prevention of drug abuse.	2.0
	WHO	Strengthening of national programmes aimed at reducing the demand for alcohol and drugs; design of effective approaches for treating dependence and associated diseases; enhanced control of the supply and use of psychoactive substances.	7.2
Total, subsector 176 (Drug abuse control)			217.5
Total, sector 170 (Social development)			750.5

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 180 - Culture

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
181 Preservation and development of culture	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	3.6
	UNESCO	Preservation and enhancement of cultural heritage, promotion of cultural relations and enrichment of cultural identities, and implementation of the action plan of the World Decade for Cultural Development; promotion of book development and reading habits.	73.7
Total, subsector 181 (Preservation and development of culture)			77.3
182 Protection of authors' rights and neighbouring rights	UNESCO	Protection of copyright and neighbouring rights and greater access to works protected by those rights. h/	9.2
	WIPO	Promotion of international protection of copyright (and neighbouring rights) in literary and artistic works by helping developing countries establish or modernize their copyright systems, and by making protection and enforcement of copyright more effective throughout the world; maintenance of an international film register.	8.2
Total, subsector 182 (Protection of authors' rights and neighbouring rights)			17.4

h/ Activities include some related also to enhanced creativity in fine arts, performing arts, and crafts, and improvement in the status of the artist (subsector 181).

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
183 Information and mass media	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	3.1
Total, subsector 183 (Information and mass media)			3.1
Total, sector 180 (Culture)			97.8

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 190 - Science and technology

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
191 Natural and physical sciences	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	5.0
	UNESCO	Enhanced ocean research and coastal zone management strategies at global and regional levels, including research into ocean and marine resources and the ocean's role in climatic and global change.	27.8
	IAEA	Improved monitoring of marine radioactivity through the provision of information and assistance.	6.9
Total, subsector 191 (Natural and physical sciences)			39.7
192 Social and human sciences	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	2.7
	UNESCO	Improved institutional capabilities for training and research in the social sciences, and strengthened networks of specialized institutions and national infrastructures for exchange of information and documentation.	11.6
	IAEA	Provision of a world-wide, comprehensive database of publications in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology (INIS); promotion of research in physical and mathematical sciences and their interface with technology (through the International Centre for Theoretical Physics); publication of a journal on the latest developments in fusion research.	60.1
Total, subsector 192 (Social and human sciences)			74.4

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
193 Meteorology	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	8.1
	WMO	Development and improvement of national meteorological services to enable them to assemble and maintain essential basic climate and other atmospheric monitoring records for their countries, to provide services to protect life and property and add to social and economic well-being, and to advance understanding of meteorological phenomena; establishment of integrated systems for the coordination of weather forecasting and for monitoring, communication and reporting on a regional and global basis; coordination of international efforts in the scientific assessment of climate and climate change; coordination and co-sponsorship of scientific research into climatological, meteorological and related environmental issues (including atmospheric pollution, ozone depletion and natural and man-made phenomena related to greenhouse gases and global warming); more effective scientific and technical application of meteorology to the agricultural, aviation and marine sectors.	118.3
Total, subsector 193 (Metecrology)			126.4
194 Development and transfer of technology	United Nations	Strengthening of the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries and greater integration of science and technology in national development; enhanced national technology development policies promoting entrepreneurship and encouraging technology transfer; enhanced mobilization	35.3

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		of resources and provision of specific policy guidance and priorities for activities within the framework of the Vienna Programme of Action; expansion of international trade, investment and cooperation in the field of science and technology. Increased awareness among policy makers of the impact of new technologies on national development, improved access by them to scientific and technological information, and conceptualization by them of policies to enhance the information infrastructure of science and technology. Greater understanding of the role of science and technology in economic and social development, as well as of the nature and levels of possible State intervention in that sector. Formulation by Member States of science and technology policies and plans within environmentally sound and sustainable development; development by them of local technological capabilities for participating in all aspects of technology policies; formulation by them of guidelines and measures to deal with reverse transfer of technology; and analysis and assessment of the implications of new technologies on their development effort. Formulation of measures and mechanisms to facilitate technology transfer, in particular the transfer of pollution-control technologies; enhanced	

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		regional cooperation among Member States, particularly in the use of new technologies; enhanced capacity to cope with rapid changes in technologies having a major impact on trade and development.	
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	65.6
	FAO	Agricultural applications of isotopes and biotechnology; enhanced application to agriculture, fisheries and forestry of technology for remote sensing, agro-meteorology and geographically referenced information systems (GIS).	19.2
	UNESCO	Enhanced national research capabilities and international and regional cooperation in basic sciences, microbial and plant technologies, engineering sciences and renewable sources of energy, with a view to enhancing technology transfer; development of national capabilities in the use of informatics and strengthening of regional informatics networks.	53.9
	WHO	Support to the global "health for all" strategy, through health development research, monitoring of emerging areas in science and technology (including technology transfer), identification and examination of evolving problems of critical significance to health, strengthening of research capability, and enhanced understanding of the interrelation between health and economic phenomena; coordination of relevant scientific activities.	3.9

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	WIPO	Promotion of international protection, mainly through patents, of technology (inventions) by helping developing countries establish or modernize their patent systems, by making protection and enforcement of patent rights more effective throughout the world, and by encouraging close cooperation among patent offices; provision for the filing, searching and examination of and publication of international patent applications; continued improvement of an international patent classification for the orderly storage, access and retrieval of technological information contained in patent documents; promotion of technological development through the dissemination of information in patent documents.	96.0
	UNIDO	Increase and acceleration of the flow of technologies and technological information to developing countries and monitoring of technological developments; improvement of negotiation capabilities and mediation in negotiation of transfer of technology contracts; development and strengthening of technology management and research and development capabilities; promotion of technology options available in developing countries and of alternate technologies conducive to sustainable development; greater awareness in developing countries of technological advances and improved management by them of technological change; enhanced long-term capability building, particularly in new technologies, and promotion of regional and international centres for that purpose.	23.8

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	IAEA	Improved research, data exchange and data processing, through provision of nuclear and atomic data services; improved design, construction and maintenance of nuclear instruments; enhanced use of research reactors and particle accelerators; enhanced production of radioisotopes and radiopharmaceuticals, and development of labelling techniques for biomolecules, through assistance to laboratories; development and operation of secondary standards dosimetry laboratories, and provision of dosimetry services in nuclear medicine and radiotherapy.	51.0
Total, subsector 194 (Development and transfer of technology)			348.7
Total, sector 190 (Science and technology)			589.2

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 200 - Environment

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
201 Policies, planning and legislation	United Nations	Development of policy guidelines and legislative and administrative mechanisms for the environmentally sound exploitation and use of natural resources, pollution control and the promotion of environmental conservation and management; better-informed decision makers and planners in the various development sectors, and greater integration by them of principles of environmentally sound and sustainable development into their development programmes. Improved institutional structures, public sector administrative arrangements, community organizations, communications with industry and public hearing processes in favour of environmental issues; elaboration, implementation and monitoring of effective environmental policies and strategies, including the concept of sustainable development; integration of the environment and economics at both the national and international levels, and incorporation of environmental considerations into planning and decision-making procedures, including the application of environmental impact assessment, particularly in a transboundary context; prevention and control of transboundary effects of industrial accidents. Harmonization of environmental policies among member countries in response to regional and global environmental priority issues; enhancement of international and	216.1

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		national environmental law through the development of legal instruments, and of national legislative and institutional capabilities for environmentally sound and sustainable development. Strengthened analytical, policy and institutional capacities of countries for environmental management and sustainable development (through technical advice and cooperation); enhanced application of methods and procedures for integrating environmental considerations into social and economic policies, plans and programmes; improved understanding of the environmental effects of socio-economic policies and practices and development aid; increased consideration of the environment in international cooperation for development. Enhanced cooperation among countries to combat desertification and the deterioration of land ecosystems and the marine environment and related ecosystems; coordination of activities to strengthen institutions and improve the management of the environment.	
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	41.6
	ILO	Integration of environment and sustainable development perspectives into the work of ILO; improved understanding of the implications on the world of work (employment, training, conditions of work, etc.) of environmental issues, policies and programmes.	4.5

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	FAO	Enhanced national policies for sustainable agriculture and national legislation on environmental aspects of food and agricultural development; improved effectiveness of related international instruments; formulation of national plans under the Tropical Forests Action Programme (TFAP); greater international cooperation in the rational use of high-seas fisheries.	12.4
Total, subsector 201 (Policies, planning and legislation)			274.6
202 Assessment and monitoring	United Nations	Establishment of processes for regular assessment of the state of the atmosphere and to promote legislation, protocols and international agreements to ensure the control of emissions resulting from human activities; assessment of the effects of climatic variability and change on human activities, to encourage the wider application of relevant knowledge and data to human activities. Enhanced assessment of the status and risks of global soil degradation, and formulation by countries of soil policies compatible with the wise use of other natural resources on a sustainable and productive basis. Enhanced national capabilities to assess and deal with hazards of environmental pollution and to ensure safe disposal of hazardous wastes.	15.6

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		Development and strengthening of national, subregional and regional instruments for environmental management, assessment and conservation.	
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	5.8
	FAO	Monitoring of major environmental problems related to the food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors, particularly pollution of fishing grounds and the air pollution affecting forests; monitoring of the state of plant genetic resources; enhanced environmental impact assessment.	39.1
Total, subsector 202 (Assessment and monitoring)			60.5
203 Enhancement and management	United Nations	Environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals and wastes through (a) elaboration of internationally harmonized hazard and risk assessment; (b) internationally agreed management actions with priority to the reduction in toxics used and on waste minimization; (c) national management schemes and controls; (d) compilation and dissemination of relevant information on potential risks and control actions; and (e) provision of technical, legal and institutional assistance to Governments.	77.1
		Enhanced skill formation and human resource development in analytical, technical, administrative and other aspects of environmental management of the development process; improved collaboration between developed and developing countries and among developing countries themselves, for decision-making on environmental assessment and management.	

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	5.3
	FAO	Coordination of international assistance and enhanced project development under the Tropical Forests Action Programme (TFAP); improved control of forest fires; improved pollution control in aquaculture, and promotion of integrated coastal areas management systems.	36.9
	UNESCO	Strengthened inter-agency and intersectoral cooperation in environment and development, to enhance understanding of global and climatic change. i/	3.2
	IMO	Enhanced capacity of Governments to prevent, control and combat marine pollution from ships or any other source; enhanced implementation of IMO conventions, in particular with respect to port facilities for waste reception, port and flag State control, and the management of waste disposal at sea.	1.6

i/ Other activities relating to the management of natural resources linked to the environment are included in programmes reported under subsectors 041, 043, 044 and 191.

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNIDO i/	Ecological sustainability of industrial development while maximizing the beneficial impact of industry on the quality of life, through (a) developing operational guidelines and procedures to ensure that environment and energy considerations are integrated into UNIDO projects and programmes; (b) providing advisory services and training to staff to incorporate those considerations in their work; (c) developing and implementing projects to augment and support activities proposed in the UNIDO Environment Programme; (d) supporting the development of environmentally sound and energy-saving technologies; (e) advising Governments and industry on appropriate policies and legislation; (f) ensuring the exchange of information, experience and knowledge; (g) promoting the transfer of clean and energy-saving technologies to developing countries and mobilization of financial resources to support that activity; and (h) developing and strengthening ties with other United Nations organizations.	2.7
Total, subsector 203 (Enhancement and management)			126.8

i/ Many UNIDO programmes in other subsectors have a significant environmental component.

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
204 Awareness and education	United Nations	Progress towards incorporating environmental education into all levels of educational systems; sustainable natural resource development, land use and environmental protection through interdisciplinary training of key personnel in Member States; public participation in the design and implementation of environmental management activities. Enhanced public awareness of and concern for environmental issues and sustainable development, particularly problems of climate change, freshwater resources, ocean pollution, desertification and soil degradation, toxic wastes and conservation of biological diversity, with the ultimate aim of achieving sound and sustainable development for all. Provision of guidance, information, training and technical cooperation in (a) the analytical methods and procedures required to ascertain the socio-economic significance of environmental change, and to clarify the economic basis of environmental policies, (b) valuation of environmental resources, and (c) policy adjustments needed for environmental management and sustainable development.	62.0
	UNICEF k/	Broadening young people's understanding of environmental issues and developing educational programmes for child participation.	3.0

k/ Environmental concerns are taken into account in all programme sectors.

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditures, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNDP	See paragraph 13.	2.8
	UNESCO	Enhanced public awareness and improvement of the status of education on the environment and sustainable development at the national level.	5.5
	IMO	Enhanced national and regional action to protect the marine environment, through identification of developing countries' needs and priorities and the development of regional strategies and action plans.	3.5
Total, subsector 204 (Awareness and education)			76.8
Total, sector 200 (Environment) l/, m/			538.7

l/ WHO activities related to Health and Environment are included in the entries under sector 130 (Health). The corresponding expenditures are estimated at $128.7 million.

m/ IAEA activities to enhance environmentally sound and sustainable development include the use of nuclear techniques in support of environmental objectives in fields such as agriculture, industry and research. Examples are to be found in soil fertility and crop production, irrigation, plant breeding, pest control and hydrology.

A specific instance is the Amazon Project. Nuclear techniques play a key role in investigating the environmental consequences of the clearing of tropical rainforests. Because of their sensitivity, stable isotopes can measure small changes over short time periods and environmental and ecological changes caused by relatively small cleared areas and basins. They provide data on vapour movements, stream flow, sedimentation, water quality, plant productivity and soil changes. Using such techniques, the Amazon Project, in which the IAEA participates, is expected to yield information that will lead to the development of methods for optimizing plant nutrition and fertilizer utilization. Nuclear techniques are also used to study the nutritional and water cycles in the region, demonstrating climate changes and the fragility of the ecology. Ultimately, the project should have a decisive impact on the ecological management of the region.

ANNEX

Documents setting out programmes and resources of the United Nations system in 1992-1993

United Nations

Medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 (A/45/6/Rev.1)

Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 (A/47/6 Prog. 1-8, 12, 13, 14 and 14/Add.1, 15, 16 and 16/Corr.1, 17-29, 30, 30/Corr.1 and 30/Rev.1, 31, 32 and 32/Corr.1, 33 and 33/Add.1, 34-40 and 43-45)

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its thirty-first session (A/46/16)

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 (vols. I and II), A/46/6/Rev.1/Add.1)

Programme budget formulation system, 1992-1993 (database produced by DASCU/PPBD)

United Nations Children's Fund

Medium-term plan for the period 1992-1995 (E/ICEF/1992/3); see in particular tables 4 and 7

United Nations Development Programme

Annual report of the Administrator for 1991 (DP/1992/12)

Annual Review of the Financial Situation (DP/1992/38)

Preparations for the Fifth Programming Cycle (DP/1992/22)

Governing Council decisions 92/36 on the annual review of the financial situation; and 92/30 on the preparations for the fifth programming cycle (26 May 1992)

United Nations Population Fund

Report of the Executive Director for 1991 (DP/1992/24, parts I-III)

Work plan for 1992-1995 and request for approval authority (DP/1991/30)

Work plan for 1993-1996 and request for programme expenditure authority (DP/1992/26)

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

United Nations: Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) - section 29

United Nations: Medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 (A/45/6/Rev.1) - Prog. 36, Sub-Prog. 6

Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA for the period from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992 (A/47/13)

World Food Programme

Financial plan for 1992-1993 (CFA 31/11)

WFP Programme of work and budget 1992-1993 (CFA 32/2)

Review of global food aid policies and programmes (CFA 33/P/4/INF 1)

Integration of multilateral non-emergency food aid into national development programmes (CFA 33/P/7)

Allocation of WFP development assistance: Criteria for country allocation (CFA 34/P/7-A)

Anti-hunger strategies of poor households and communities: roles of food aid (CFA 27/P/INF 1/Add.1)

Environment and sustainable development (CFA 27/P/INF 2)

Sectoral guidelines on women and development (CFA 27/P/INF 4)

International Labour Organisation

Medium-term plan 1990-1995 (GB.239/PFA/3/1)

Programme and budget for 1992-1993

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Programme of work and budget for 1992-1993

Programme implementation report for 1992-1993

Programme evaluation report for 1992-1993

Medium-term plan for 1992-1997

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Medium-term plan 1990-1995 (25 C/4)

Draft programme and budget for 1992-1993 (26 C/5 [Proposed])

Programme and budget for 1992-1993 (26 C/5 [Approved])

Report of the Director-General - 1990-1991 (27 C/3)

International Civil Aviation Organization

Work programme (programme budget) of the Organization, 1990-1991-1992 (Doc 9532)

Assembly resolution A28-6

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